

(3) Should the Administrative Law Judge deny placement of any documents under seal or under protective order, any party, and any person whose documents or materials are at issue, may file an interlocutory appeal to the Secretary or the Secretary's designee. In such cases the Administrative Law Judge must not release or expose any of the records or documents in question to the public or to any other parties for a period of 20 calendar days from the date of the Administrative Law Judge's ruling, in order to permit a petitioner the opportunity either to withdraw the records and documents or to file an interlocutory appeal with the Secretary or the Secretary's designee requesting an order that the records be placed under seal.

(4) Upon settlement, final decision, or motion to the Administrative Law Judge for good cause shown, all materials (including all copies) under seal or protective order shall be returned to the respective parties, except when it may be necessary to retain a record until the judicial process is completed.

(5) Written notice of all requests for release of protected documents or materials shall be given to the parties registered with the Administrative Law Judge at least 20 calendar days prior to any permitted release and prior to any access not specifically authorized under the protective order. A copy of all requests for information, including the name, address, and telephone number of the requester, shall be provided to the petitioner. Each request for access to protected material must also provide the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of all persons represented by the requester, including those on whose behalf the requester seeks access to protected information. The Administrative Law Judge shall impose sanctions provided under § 500.706(e)(4) and (e)(5) for failure to provide this information.

§ 500.714 Conduct of hearings.

(a) *In general*—(1) *Overview*. Hearings shall be conducted to provide a fair and expeditious presentation of the relevant disputed issues and facts. Each party has the right to present its case or defense by oral and documentary evidence and to conduct such cross ex-

amination as may be required for full disclosure of the relevant facts.

(2) *Order of hearing*. The Office of Foreign Assets Control shall present its case-in-chief first, unless otherwise ordered in advance by the Administrative Law Judge or otherwise expressly specified by law or regulation. The Office of Foreign Assets Control shall be the first party to present an opening statement and a closing statement and may make a rebuttal statement after the respondent's closing statement.

(3) *Stipulations*. Unless the Administrative Law Judge directs otherwise, all stipulations of fact and law previously agreed upon by the parties, and all documents, the admissibility of which has been previously stipulated, will be admitted into evidence upon commencement of the hearing.

(b) *Transcript*. A record of the hearing shall be made by manual or electronic means, including through the use of audio recorded diskettes or audio-visual cassettes, and transcribed unless the Administrative Law Judge rules otherwise. The transcript shall be made available to any party upon payment of the cost thereof. The Administrative Law Judge shall have authority to order the record corrected, either upon a motion to correct, upon a motion to stipulate by the parties for good cause shown, or following notice to the parties upon the Administrative Law Judge's own motion. The Administrative Law Judge shall serve notice upon all parties, at the addresses provided by the parties pursuant to § 500.703(b)(1)(iii), that the certified transcript, together with all hearing exhibits and exhibits introduced but not admitted into evidence at the hearing, has been filed with the Administrative Law Judge.

§ 500.715 Evidence.

(a) *Admissibility*. (1) Except as is otherwise set forth in this section, evidence that is relevant and material is admissible to the fullest extent authorized by the Administrative Procedure Act and other applicable law.

(2) Evidence may be excluded if it is misleading or its probative value is substantially outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice or confusion of the issues, or considerations of undue